

GUARANTEE
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See Editorial Page, First Column.

New York



Tribune

WEATHER
FAIR AND COLD TO-DAY; PROB-
ABLY SNOW TO-MORROW.
Yesterday's Temperatures:
High, 41; Low, 35.
Full report on Page 15.

First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1915.

ONE CENT

In New York City, Newark, Jersey City
and Hoboken. Elsewhere Two Cents.

Allies Must Sue for Peace, Is Kaiser's Stand

NAMING STRAUS STARTS WHITMAN IN 1916 RACE

Politicians See in P. S. Ap-
pointment Casting of
Hat Into Ring.

BID FOR BULL MOOSE SUPPORT, IS BELIEF

Governor Would Like to Tell Re-
publican Convention He Could
Unite Parties, Is Hinted.

Governor Whitman is now a full-
fledged candidate for the Republican
nomination for President next fall.
This was the construction which po-
liticians generally placed on his selection
of Oscar S. Straus to become the head
of the Public Service Commission.
It was known for some time that the
Governor cherished ambitions to lead
the Republicans of the nation against
the Democratic party next year. Except
for hints and vague rumors nothing
came from Albany to indicate that the
Governor had anything but ambition,
but the selection of Mr. Straus is taken
to mean that all doubt and wavering
have been cast aside, and that from
now on the Governor's hat is in the
ring.

Governor Whitman might just as
well have made a public announcement
of his candidacy, so far as Republican
leaders are concerned. The opinion is
practically unanimous that the one
single motive which prompted his se-
lection of the onetime Bull Moose
candidate for Governor was the giving
of life and strength to his boomlet for
the Republican Presidential nomination.

The obvious purpose of Mr. Straus's
appointment, it was believed, was to
enable Governor Whitman to go before
the Republican convention as a candi-
date who would also have the support
of the Progressives.

That the Republican leaders were
not alone in their interpretation of
Mr. Straus's selection can best be
placed from a statement made by
Walter A. Johnson, chairman of the
Progressive State Committee, last
night.

Event in Political History.
"Nationally speaking," Mr. Johnson
said, "it is an event of no small im-
portance in the political history of the
year."
The selection of Mr. Straus by Gov-
ernor Whitman came as a big surprise
to the Republican leaders. It was more
than a surprise, however, to Colonel
William Hayward, who is just an ordi-
nary member of the Public Service
Commission. It was a shock to him,
for Mr. Hayward had come back from
Albany on Thursday night cocksure
that he and not Mr. Straus would figure
in today's announcement of the Gov-
ernor.

Mr. Hayward hadn't expected to be
made permanent chairman of the com-
mission right off; according to close
friends, he expected to be designated
as temporary chairman and to receive
an opportunity to show how well he
could handle the job. What happened
in the interim, no one knows except,
perhaps, the Governor; Colonel Hay-
ward doesn't.

Mr. Straus's appointment to the
Public Service Commission was not
only an appointment, but an im-
portant one for the purpose of helping
the Governor's Presidential aspira-
tions, according to political wisecracks.
It became known yesterday that the
Governor intended to name Bridge
Commissioner F. J. C. Kracke as the
successor to Commissioner Cram when
the latter's term expires on Febru-
ary 1.

Kracke to Run Brooklyn Boom.
This gossip would not excite more
than ordinary interest were it not
coupled with the fact that Mr. Kracke
is the manager of the Whitman
Presidential boom in Brooklyn.
Mr. Kracke is an astute politician
and a highly competent official, so that
from a business point of view, his se-
lection would prove acceptable. But it
is so happens that many politicians be-
lieve that Colonel Hayward was also
appointed to the Public Service Com-
mission for the same identical pur-
pose of furthering the Governor's
Presidential aspirations.

Should Governor Whitman carry out
what is said to be his purpose he would
have three of the five members of the
Public Service Commission actively
engaged in at least supporting, if not
actively working for, his nomination
by the Republican National Convention
next fall.

There was some talk among Repub-
lican leaders here yesterday that the
Governor might experience difficulty
in obtaining Mr. Straus's confirmation
by the Senate. This gossip did not as-
sume serious proportions, however.

64 Years Old, \$2,000,000 Gone, 'Jim' Smith Begins Career Anew

Former Jovial Jersey Senator, Now Thin and Wasted,
Back at His Desk in Leather Company
to Make Another Fortune.

Former Senator James Smith, Jr., of
Newark, is back in the leather business.
Sixty-four years of age, and shrunken
to a shadow of his former self since
the announcement of his failure for
nearly \$2,000,000 on November 21, the
indomitable will and courage that made
him a power in New Jersey politics and
finance have put him back at a desk in
an effort to make good his debts.

Newark learned yesterday that since
Monday the banker who little more
than three weeks ago moved in an at-
mosphere of affluence and wealth as
president of the Federal Trust Com-
pany has been working from 8:30 in
the morning until 4 o'clock in the after-
noon at the office of T. P. Howell & Co.,
leather manufacturers. He has begun
again at the foot of the ladder, in hopes
of attaining the topmost rung in his
remaining years, for Senator Smith's
trustees hold the balance of stock in
the Howell company. Until 1904, when
he branched out into the financial field
as president of the Federal Trust Com-
pany, Smith was head of the Howell
concern. It was there that he laid the
foundation for his fortune which was
swept away.

"It is several years since I have had
personal contact with this business, and
I find I am rather rusty," said Senator
Smith at his desk yesterday, in his first
public utterance since his failure. "But
I have made up my mind to devote my
time and energy to it from now on, in
the hope I may be of some assistance
to the trustees of my estate in adjust-
ing my affairs."

Until Monday Senator Smith had re-

DR. BLACK REFUSES CALL

But He Is Eager to Serve Great
Britain in Her Struggle.

The Rev. Hugh Black has refused a
call to the pastorate of City Temple,
London. He has been professor of
practical theology in Union Theologi-
cal Seminary for seven years. The pas-
torate offered is considered one of the
foremost in the English-speaking world,
and was left vacant by the resignation
of the Rev. R. J. Campbell.

Dr. Black's invitation came last fall.
In refusal Dr. Black said:
"In the present situation of the pull
of my heart to the old country is almost
irresistible. I long to serve Great Brit-
ain in her day of stress. So keenly do
I feel this that it almost constitutes
a temptation. Yet, with it all, I cannot
find assurance that duty should
impel me to accept."

JOHN W. MINTURN TO MARRY AGAIN

Recently Divorced, He Will Wed
Cecile F. Gifford.

John W. Minturn, of Syosset, Long
Island, recently divorced, is to be mar-
ried again. His bride-to-be is Miss
Cecile Fenton Gifford, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Frank E. Gifford, of James-
town. His former wife is Sarah Jewett
Minturn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Julian Robbins, of 38 East Seventy-
fourth Street. That marriage took place
at St. George's Church in January,
1910, and was a society event.
The new wedding will take place De-
cember 30. Mr. Minturn said last night,
when asked to confirm the report of his
engagement. He met Miss Gifford,
he said, in New London during the boat
race. Miss Gifford is a granddaughter
of the late Reuben E. Fenton, a former
Governor of New York. Her father is
president of the First National Bank of
Jamestown.

Mr. Minturn is a member of the
Union, Racquet and Tennis, Knicker-
bocker and Piping Rock clubs and the
Automobile Club of America. He was
graduated from Yale in 1905. His home
is Hillside Farm, one of the show
places of Syosset.

GAVE WIFE A SPANKING

But Didn't Take Her Across His Knee,
and She Loses Divorce Suit.

Between spasms of weeping, Henry
R. Teepe, in the Chancellor's Court at
Jersey City yesterday, told how he
spanked his wife. The court held that
his wife's charges of cruelty were not
substantiated, and dismissed her suit
for divorce.

"Yes," sobbed Teepe, "I spanked my
wife when she told me to shut up. But
I spanked her when she was standing
up and clothed—and it didn't hurt
much."

Teepe admitted that he believed his
wife was a good woman, and that per-
haps he had been hasty in believing
evil reports of her. Her physical chastise-
ment came after he had heard she was
running after a druggist.

BLAMES WIFE FOR SMASH-UP

Novice Autoist Says She Directed Him
Into Wrong Street.

Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 9.—"My wife
was to blame for this accident. She
told me to take the wrong road, making
it necessary for me to make a quick
turn, and in so doing I hit another
car."

F. G. Fitch, of West Englewood, made
this explanation when arrested, charged
with driving his automobile on a begin-
ner's license without an experienced
driver with him. At the hearing Mrs.
Fitch admitted she "budded in," and
was prepared to accompany her hus-
band to jail. Justice Johnson imposed
a fine of \$25, which was promptly paid.

FLORIDA INFORMATION BUREAU.
Also Charleston, Summerville, Augusta, Sa-
vannah, Thomasville and Columbia. Re-
sidents: Coast Line, B. & O. and 2215 St.
Avenue.

DU PONT POWDER TOWN IN FLAMES; MILLIONS LOST

Hopewell, Va., Wiped Out
and Its 25,000 Inhabi-
tants Homeless.

COMPANY'S PLANT SAVED FROM FIRE

Negro Lynched for Looting—
Rumors of Incendiary Origin
of Fire Persist.

Petersburg, Va., Dec. 9.—Hopewell,
Va., the boom town of 25,000 founded
by the du Pont Powder Company, virtu-
ally was destroyed by fire late today.
The flames were not controlled until
late this evening, when there was
little left in the town to burn. The
company's powder mill, some distance
away, was not in danger.

The blaze started in a restaurant.
The financial loss is estimated roughly
at \$2,000,000, and thousands of home-
less families were taken to Richmond
and Petersburg on special trains to-
night.

Despite the place of origin of the
fire, there were persistent reports to-
night that it had been started by an
incendiary, who might have been the
accomplice of an employee of the du
Pont factory arrested last night.

Officials of the powder company re-
fused to discuss the incendiary theory
or the arrest, but it was said the man
in custody had aroused the suspicion
of the private police force which for
months has kept a close patrol about
the plant.

Nearly every building in the town,
which had sprung up with a sensational
rapidity suggestive of the Western
mining settlements of the '60s, was of
wood. A high wind aided the spread of
the flames, and within a few minutes
after they were discovered several
blocks were on fire. Firemen rushed
from Richmond and Petersburg were
powerless to check the conflagration
until long after several buildings had
been blown up with dynamite to re-
move fuel for the flames.

Troops to Prevent Looting.

Six companies of state troops were
sent to prevent rioting and looting
among the frantic laborers and their
families. One negro caught looting was
lynched. No other life was lost as a
result of the fire, according to reports
reaching here.

A local militia company was placed
in the downtown section of Petersburg
to aid in preserving order among the
thousands pouring in from the burned
town. All saloons here were closed
at 10 o'clock.

The fire started at 1:45 o'clock this
afternoon. The alarm was given by
Adam Drum, an eleven-year-old boy,
who saw smoke coming from the roof
of a three-story restaurant building.
He rushed into the building and soon
afterward appeared at a front window
on the second floor with an infant in
his arms. He shouted to the crowd
that had gathered below to hold a
blanket. A bed covering was used as
a life net and the boy leaped into it.
Neither he nor the infant was hurt.

The mother of the child dashed from
the building a moment later, her dress
on fire, but she escaped serious injury.
Boy Twice a Hero.

The boy then entered a building next
door and brought out a second infant
that had been left by its parents. By-
standers carried the boy away from
danger on their shoulders.

Mothers and fathers with infants in
their arms fled from the frame build-
ings that were hurriedly thrown to-
gether during the summer to accom-
modate the du Pont employees, and sev-
eral were injured.

Hopewell until two months ago was a
wide open town and there had been
much trouble in maintaining order.
Many men carried guns, as in the old
days in the West.

Everywhere among the ruins to-night
lawyers, doctors, business men and
laborers were sitting on the goods they
managed to save, with rifles across
their knees or guns at their belts.

The stores, hotels, restaurants, office
buildings and other structures de-
stroyed will probably number three
hundred. There was little insurance.

While the precaution of throwing
water on the bunkhouses within the
du Pont inclosure was taken, there was
no apparent danger of the flames
spreading to the plants of the com-
pany, these plants being 500 yards from
the railroad crossing, which separates
the company's property from the town
proper.

Fully 10,000 employees of the powder
company are homeless to-night, but the
company put its night force of men at
work as usual at 11 o'clock.

Questions and Squirms

The Association of National Advertisers has sent out a ques-
tionnaire to some fifteen hundred leading publishers. Many of
them have replied to the ten questions asked—some never will.

Samuel Hopkins Adams, in his regular article on Sunday,
shows the significance of the step and how agile and painful
must have been the dodging that many of the respondents excep-
tionally resorted to—but he also gives a pleasantly notable excep-
tion to furnish the basis of reform for those whose conscience
has been pricked.

Read this article by all means. It comes to you with
Sunday's issue if you speak to your newsdealer to-day.

The daily circulation of The Tribune exceeds 100,000 copies—non-returnable.

WILSON READY TO FACE BREAK WITH TEUTONS

Administration at Limit of
Patience with Austria
and Germany.

TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST CONSULS

Government Will Either Prose-
cute von Nuber or Revoke
His Exequatur.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 9.—Indications yes-
terday that a new American foreign
policy had been formulated and would
be followed were confirmed to-day in
administration circles. A high official
declared that the President and his
Cabinet had reached the limit of their
patience in dealing with Austria and
Germany, and were determined to in-
sist on full recognition of American
rights on the seas or face a break in
relations.

The minimum terms of this govern-
ment as they have been formulated
within the past week are understood to
be as follows:

Complete satisfaction from Austria
in the Ancona case, including a dis-
avowal of the attack, assurances for
the future as complete as those de-
manded of Germany but not yet
given, and payment of indemnity.

Unconditional recall of Boy-Ed and
von Papen.

A sincere statement by the German
government of its error in sinking
the Lusitania, indemnity and guar-
antees for the safety of American
lives on the seas, regardless of
whether they travel as passengers
on "liners" or in the crews of cargo
boats.

Designation by Austria of a suc-
cessor to Ambassador Dumba.

Warning to Germany, Too.

The State Department is still reti-
cent concerning the note to Austria.
The summary action of the department
is expected to be at the same time a
warning to Germany that no further
dallying in the Lusitania case will be
tolerated, but it has been agreed be-
tween the State Department and the
Austrian Charge that no official state-
ment shall be issued until the receipt
of the note is acknowledged from Vi-
enna.

Count von Bernstorff has received no
reply from his government in the Boy-
Ed-von Papen case. While waiting for it
the State Department is formulating
its plans for action in the case of
consular officers, and it is probable
that certain of these officials will be
prosecuted or requested to leave the
country within a few days.

The Department of Justice, it is un-
derstood, is confident that it can prove
in court serious charges against Alex-
ander Nuber von Perked, Austrian
Consul General at New York, and is
anxious to prosecute him. The State
Department, however, would be con-
tent to revoke his exequatur and ask
his withdrawal. Secretary Lansing and
Attorney General Gregory are still de-
bating which of these courses to choose.

It is evident that this government must
either proceed against the Consul Gen-
eral or apologize to Austria for the
public statement of Assistant Attorney
General Warren concerning his activi-
ties.

DIDN'T WOO SON-IN-LAW

Mrs. Brown Explains Marriage in
Ketchum Divorce Suit Note.

Mrs. Ada Denyce Brown declared that
she had made love to her son-in-law,
Everett P. Ketchum, who is being sued
for a separation.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Ketchum,
read a letter written by his client to
Mrs. Brown about a month before he
married her daughter. In this letter
appeared the passage, "I wish you and I
could be perfectly happy by being mar-
ried."

"Did he think he ought to have mar-
ried you?" asked the lawyer.

"Oh, no, no! He simply wanted to
help me along. I am a widow, and he
wanted me to marry some nice man."

"Of course, you never made love to
your son-in-law?"

"How absurd. I did not see him
until long after he began courting
my daughter," said Mrs. Brown, dis-
missing the suggestion that Ketchum
was really making love to her, using
her daughter as a decoy.

Regular Army of 141,843.

Secretary Garrison's plan provides
for the overseas garrisons in accordance
with the approved plan of 1913, and for
the presence in continental United
States of approximately 50,000 mobile
army troops and 20,000 coast artillery
troops, with the necessary auxiliary
forces. The total of the enlisted men
and officers in the regular army, if the
plan should be completely carried out,
would be 141,843.

The plan necessitates the raising of
the following additional organizations
and the other in the succeeding year:
Ten regiments of infantry, four regi-

Continued on page 10, column 6

GERMANY SEEKS A LASTING PEACE, CHANCELLOR SAYS IN REICHSTAG

Berlin, Dec. 9.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking in the Reich-
stag, said:

"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's
dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them.
Fully conscious of our unshaken military successes, we decline responsi-
bility for continuation of the misery which now fills Europe and the
whole world. No one can say that we continue the war because we
still desire to conquer this or that country as a guarantee."

"Our foes must tell themselves one thing—the longer and bitterer
they wage this war against us the greater will be the necessary guaran-
tees. If our enemies wish to erect a barrier for all time between us
and the rest of the world I should not be surprised if we arrange our
future accordingly, that neither in the East nor the West may our foes
control the entrance gates, through which they may attack or threaten
us anew."

"The war can be terminated only by a peace which will give the
certitude that war will not return. We all agree about that. There lies
and there always will lie the root of our strength."

Dr. Scheidemann, Social-Democrat, who introduced the interpellation,
said:

"The question of peace is now uppermost in all the countries at
war. Only the statesmen do not know how to begin negotiations,
because they consider such a step would be a confession of weakness."

German Wave Has Broken on Wall of Allied Unity

Teuton Arms Are at Crest of Success, While Entente Forces
Are Increasing in Power, with Certain Victory
Before Them, Says Lord Sydenham.

Lord Sydenham is a distinguished soldier, diplomat, author and mil-
itary expert. He was formerly Governor of Bombay and of Victoria, Aus-
tralia; was the first Secretary of the Committee for Colonial Defence, the
organization which ultimately developed into the Imperial Defence Com-
mittee, and was a member of the famous Ehser Committee, which inquired
into the British military administration after the South African War.

By LORD SYDENHAM.
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Dec. 9.—It may be that unfavorable views of the prospects
of the Allies tend to prevail in America. Such a tendency is but natural,
if not inevitable, for several reasons. The Germans have poisoned the
wells of truth throughout the world and have raised everywhere mephitic
vapors by which the essential facts of the situation are effectively
obscured.

The process began some years before the war and was part of the
extraordinarily complete preparations made by the Germans for imposing
their will upon mankind. Since August, 1914, it has been applied to two
main objects. First, it has been meant to create the impression of over-
whelming and irresistible force, sweeping all before it and fraught with
danger to any neutral power that might assert independence of judg-
ment or show sympathy with the cause of the Allies. The crimes perpe-
trated in Belgium, and such apparently useless atrocities as the sinking
of the Lusitania and the Ancona, were coldly designed with this object.

German "frightfulness" has undoubtedly produced the desired effect
in some quarters. As one instance I may point out that it became evident
before September that the Austro-German forces available would not
suffice to conquer the gallant Serbians. Under the military conditions
then existing, it was certain that had Rumania and Greece declared
that if Bulgaria moved they would instantly act against her the German

Continued on page 10, column 1

CONTINENTALS OR COMPULSION, SAYS GARRISON

Nation Must Be Defended
at Any Cost, Says An-
nual Report.

Washington, Dec. 9.—If the admin-
istration plans for a Continental army
to supplement an increased regular
force fail, this country will face some
form of compulsory military service,
declares Secretary Garrison in his an-
nual report to the President, made
public to-night.

"If the nation requires certain ser-
vice and offers the most favorable op-
portunity for the citizens to furnish
such service, and notwithstanding that,
it cannot secure such service, it must
then resort to some method of compell-
ing the service," says the Secretary.

Careful elaboration of the reasons
for passing over the scheme proposed
by the War College for the increase of
the army, and defence of the War
Department's own plans, are the chief
features of the report, which is in-
tended as a means of putting the whole
army question before the people.

The report, remarkable for its brevity,
combats the pacifists, asserts that
reasonable preparation is the surest
safeguard against militarism, and ex-
presses confidence that the minds of
the nation will disregard those who
would substitute sentiment for reason.

"Every instinct of manhood requires
the maintenance of the honor of the
nation, and the fulfillment of its re-
sponsibilities at any cost or sacrifice."
Thus does the Secretary sum up what
he considers the viewpoint of the coun-
try.

MINNESOTA A DEEP MYSTERY

Disabled Liner's Captain Refuses Any
Information of Her Troubles.

On board yacht Venetia, (by wireless
to San Diego, Cal.), Dec. 9.—Whatever
mystery surrounded the disabling of
the boilers of the Hill liner Minnesota
remained unrevealed to-night to those
aboard the wrecking steamer Inagua,
which is towing her, and to newspa-
pers aboard the Venetia, which reached
the Minnesota to-day, 550 miles south
of San Francisco.

Efforts of newspapermen to com-
municate with Captain Thomas Garlick
brought no response, nor could in-
formation be obtained from any of
the crew.

The Minnesota's port engine was
working to-day. The tug Dauntless was
assisting the Inagua, and the weather
was good. The liner may be towed into
San Diego.

Continued on page 10, column 6

TERMS MUST GIVE SAFETY TO GERMANY

Annex Foes' Lands if
Necessary, Says
Reichstag.

GREAT AUDIENCE CHEERS HOLLWEG

Government Seeks Lasting
Peace, Chancellor Tells
Berlin Deputies.

Berlin, Dec. 9.—So long as un-
controlled hatred of Germany and
the belief that Germany is approach-
ing a collapse continue to be the
dominant ideas of the enemy coun-
tries, it would be folly for Germany
to take the initiative in proposing
terms of peace.

Germany, however, is ready at any
time to consider a peace suggestion
from the countries with which she is
at war, does not wish a continua-
tion of the war, and dissociates her-
self, under these circumstances, from
any responsibility for its pro-
longation.

This is the substance of the Ger-
man Imperial Chancellor's reply in
the Reichstag to-day to the Socialist
interpellation on peace. He painted
a picture of Germany triumphant on
all sides and supplied with every-
thing, even if not in abundance,
necessary to the continuation of the
war.

The Chancellor, after reviewing
the military situation, said:

"Against the logic of facts even
our enemies can do nothing. Our cal-
culation shows no flaws, and there
are no uncertain factors to shatter
our firm confidence. If our enemies
are not yet inclined to yield to facts
they will have to do so later."

"Germany Is Unshaken."

"The German people is unshaken
in its reliance upon its strength,
which is invincible. It would be an
insult to try to make us believe that
we, strong from victory and standing
far out in the enemy's country,
should be inferior in endurance,
activity and internal moral power to
our enemies, who are still dreaming
of victory."

"No, we shall not yield to words.
We shall resolutely carry out the
war which the enemy wanted, in
order to complete what Germany's
future demands from us."

The interpellation was introduced
by Dr. Scheidemann in the follow-
ing terms: "Is the Imperial Chan-
cellor ready to give information as
to the conditions under which he
would be willing to enter into peace
negotiations?"

Dr. Scheidemann declared that if
the war went on any longer the
United States would be the only
power which would be called the vic-
tor; Europe would commit suicide if
more blood was spilled. The people
in all lands wanted peace, and surely
there must be some way out of the
terrible business. The Chancellor,
Dr. Scheidemann added, knew the
whole world was waiting for Ger-
many's overture.

Seek Dignity and Safety.

"If our enemies make peace pro-
posals compatible with Germany's
dignity and safety," said Dr. von
Bethmann-Hollweg, "then we shall
always be ready to discuss them. So
long as in the countries of our en-
emies the guilt and ignorance of
statesmen are entangled with con-
fusion of public opinion it would be
folly for Germany to make peace
proposals, which would not shorten
but would lengthen the war. First
the masks must be torn from their
faces."